this body any communication bearing upon the welfare or prosperity of the State. Ad-

The House assembled at 12 M., was called to order by R. Smail, of Beaufort (colored), and on his motion, Mr. J. H. Jencks was appointed

on his motion, Mr. J. H. Jeness was appeared the property chairman. The chair returned thanks, and said he hoped that the body now assembled would perform its duties faithfully and with a view solely to the advancement of the public interest and the

or prayer.

Mr. Adams delivered a brief but earnest

Mr. Adams delivered a life but cat eather prayer, the House rising.

Mr. Moses moved that Dr. A. G. Mackey, the President of the Convention, be called upon, in accordance with an ordinance passed by that body, to swear in the presiding officer, so that the latter might administer the proper oath to members.

On motion of E. C. DeLarge, a committee of the committee of Delayer.

three, consisting of DeLarge, Neagle and Whipper, was appointed to wait on the President of the Convention.

William McKinlay, of Charleston, moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine residentials.

mr. Mose moved as an amendment that the general order of General Carby be taken as a guide of membership. The amendment being accepted, was agreed to.

The President of the Convention having arrived, said: "I am here, in pursuance of the order of the Constitutional Convention, to ad-

ministered:
"I do solemuly affirm that I am duly quali
"I do solemuly affirm that I am duly quali

and the Constitution of South Carolina

m. to be formally inaugurated and sworn.

to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Moses objected subject

of Mr. F. A. Sawver for the senatorship. 1

ent the proofs in evidence hereafter if the parties were ordered to stand aside.

Mr. Moore asked for the charges and specifi-

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

SLAVERY AND SECESSION DEAD ISSUES.

Suffrage Left to the States.

RECONSTRUCTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL

BONDS AND COIN TO BE TAXED.

NATIONAL BONDS TO BE PAID IN GREENBACKS.

HIX BALLOTS TANKN-NO CHOICE.

New York, July 7 .- Peter Cagger and John T. Devlin, two prominent Democratic politicians, were thrown from their carriage this morning and Cagger killed. Devlin was seriously injured.

In the Convention the death of Mr. Cagger

was announced immediately after that body Resolutions, which are understood to have

been drawn by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, were read and referred. The name of Stephens was received with loud cheering. The Committee on Besolutions presented their report, which was read, and unanimously adopted amid wild cheering and enthusiasm.

The leading planks of the platform thus adopted by the Democratic party are as follows: 1. Slavery and secession are to be regarded 2. The bonds of the United States are to be

paid in lawful money (i. e., in greenbacks) uness their face calls for coin. 8. Taxation is to be equal upon all descrip-

tions of property, including coin and govern-ment bonds, and there is to be but one currency for all.
4. Economy in the administration of the gov-

ernment, the reduction of the army and navy, the abolition of the Freedman's Bureau and of inquisitorial modes of collecting the revenue, 5. A teriff for revenue is to be substituted

for that now existing.

6. The striot subordination of the military

to the civil authority is to be enforced. 7. The restoration of all the States and am-

nesty for all political offences-including the restoration of suffrage in all the States-are

8. The centrol of suffrage belongs exclusive ly to each State. Congress has usurped it in violation of the constitution, and the Reconconstruction acts are unconstitutional and

9. President Johnson is thanked for his course, and, in conclusion, all parties are invited to unite on this platform.

The Convention then proceeded to the nami nation of a candidate for the Presidency.

Connecticut hominated ex-Governor English.

Illinois nominated lir. Richardson.

Maine nominated Hancock and Pendleton.

New Jersey nominated Mr. Parker, Presi-Many others were nominated, but the name of Chief Justice Chase was not mentioned.

ballot resulted in a vote 105 for Pendleton, the remaining votes being made scattering, mostly out of compliment merely. The Southern vote on this ballot was cast al-most unanimously for President Johnson. The second billot resulted: Pendleton 99;

Packer 20: Johnson 52; the rest scattering. South Carolina, on the first ballot, cast her ive ballots were taken, but there was evidently no disposition to reach a nomination to-day, no disposition to reach a nomination to-day, as most of the large Northern States throw

fore the Convention, in accordance with his own wish that he should not be nominated unthere seemed to be a certainty of his

The following table represents the strangth of the four principal candidates for the nomi-

<b>大大学的</b>	4	BALL			OTS.		
CANDIDATES	İst	2nd	! 3rd	4.h	5th	611	
Pendleton	105 63 38		119 ½ 34 45 ½	117%	122 22 48	122 21 47	
Hendricks			1 9%		19	1.30	

scattering vote was very large. Indeed the balloting during the day was merely skirmish ing, and at the close of the sixth ballot, when the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow, there was no indication of the final re-

Virginia voted for Pendleton on the third ballot, which was received with cheers. Georgia voted for Blair. The grand contest will open to-morrow.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]
LONDON, July 7.—Advices from Japan represent that twelve Daimios had combined against

Paris, July 5.—In the Corps Legislatif yes terday the discussion of the budget was continued by M. Jules Favre. He said France and neighboring powers desired peace, and the

Minister Rouher replied that on this financial question the attack of the opposition, which he characterized as an attempt against the empire, was weak and worthy only of scorn A strong army was a pledge of peace. By her acts France would preserve peace and inde-pendence, but all nations must ever be prepared for the contingency of war. France had no hidden designs, but she could not consent to disarmament, for no confidence could be

placed in the fraternity of nations. M. Rouher, in a subsequent speech closing the debate, said the Emperor's government accepted the idea of German unity and recognized the rights of nationalities, and the only war possible for France was one in defence of

of her territory, her honor or her influence. It is reported that furloughs are to be granted to the rank and file of the fifth corps

VIENNA, July 5 .- The Austrian Governmen has initiated in the work of disarming by issuing leaves of absence to thirty-six thousand men in the standing army.

HAVANA, July 7 .- The cholera is decreasing, the cases now being generally mild. Mexican advices report that the crops have failed, and that a panic is feared.

Mississippt Election.

JACESON, (MISS.,) July 7.—Returns from all the counties but two give a Democratic majority of eleven thousand four hundred and five. There have been rains here for three days past, and the crop prospects are fine.

From Washington.

SPECULATIONS CONCERNING THE NEW YORK CON-

Anderson, and asked indulgence until to-morrow to submit proofs.

A senator inquired whether General Canby had a right to issue an order of the kind on the 2d day of July, after the State had been admitted.

Mr. Whittemore replied that it was not a subject for the consideration of the Senate. The order must be considered prima facie evidence of the right of the members to be sworn in. The protest could be made afterwards, when the Senate was in a condition to act.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, and the senators from Marion and Andersen were sworn. Washington, July 7 .- The Convention experts here are totally at sea regarding the result. Chase's friends are still confident that a strong movement in his behalf will occur on the tenth or twelfth ballot. Hendricks is regarded as having the best chance among those now in nomination. Shrewd politicians consider the contest between Hendricks and

The warrants in the Treasury in June amount ed to thirty millions.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have re ported adversely on Collector Smyth's nomination to the Austrian mission.

The Congressional Republican Committee have advices that the Democrats have carried Mississippi. Their correspondents charge

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE, after unimportant business the consideration of the Tax bill was resumed An amendment was offered taxing cigarettes not over three pounds \$1 50 per thousand. Without concluding, the Senate adjourned. IN THE House, Stevens introduced impeachment articles, and asked for their reference to a committee. It was postponed to Monday.

The consideration of the Russian-American appropriation was resumed, and a night session ordered, after which the House adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY NEWS

bling this morning, proceeded to ballot to determine which of the senators should serve for two years, and which for four years, with the

foilowing result. For the Term of Two Years .- Senators Cain, Coghlan, Duncan, Hoyt, Jillson, Maxwell, Nash, Reid, Rogers, Sims, Swails, Whittemore and Wimbush.

For the Term of Four Years-Senators Young Leslie, Wright, Corbin, Dickson, Donaldson, Arnim, Rutland, Rainey, Allen, Buck, Owens, Hayes, Hayne, Montgomery, Bieman, Ran-

dolph, Foster and Rose. Mr. Whittemore offered a resolution embody ing a ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which, after some discussion, was adopted, with only five votes in the negative, viz:

Messrs. Buck, Bieman, Reid, Rogers and Sims. The message of Governor Orr was then received and read. A resolution of thanks for the information that it contained was then adopted. Adjourned.

In the House no business of importance came up. Gov. Orr's message was read and the various matters of which it treats were referred to appropriate committees.

The Constitutional Amendment was made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned. A letter of Charles Sumner's, written to one of the politicians here, has created quite an excitement among the aspirants for senatorial honors and their immediate friends. Sumner says that he wants to see a colored United States Senator, and suggests Cardoza as a snlisble man.

The colored Democrats here paraded to-day and had a barbecue.

CEEDINGS OF MONDAY.

body assembled at high noon, and drew a large audience of speciators. Two halls have been neatly fitted up in Jan nev's building near the oostoffice, on Market-street, for the accommo dation of members; but the best efforts of carpenter, painter, cabinet maker and upholstere, cannot destroy the outer appearance, which continually remind one of contrasts.

The House, as organized, is by no means so strong a body as the late Convention. There are not more than three or four talking men on the floor, and probably but one who is likely to lead-I refer to W. J. Whipper. The Demo crats are not in yet, and the stuff of which they are made is not yet known.

The Senate embraces the best speakers and talent in the party. It is noticeable that every prominent man in the Convention, with one or two exceptions, has his place here. The disposition manifested to-day was conciliatory, but it is not likely to a main evenly so until after the acrimonious contest for the senatorship ceases.

The vote on this question will be taken or Tuesday next, and there is some talk of adjourning from Thursday until that day. THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., and on motion of Mr. Rose, of York, Major D. T. Corbin was appointed chairman.

Prayer was offered by Rev. B. H. Cain.

The chair called at untion to the fact that the ordinance of the convention provided that the president of that body should swear in the president pro lem.

resident pro lem. On motion of Dr. Pearce, a Committee on

On motion of Dr. Vearce, a committee of redentials was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Pearce, Leslie and Whittemore.
On motion of Mr. Whittemore, Mr. Joseph Woodruff was appointed secretary pro tem.
The chair called the roll and nineteen sena-

Woodruff was appointed secretary pro tem.

The chair called the roll and nineteen senators responded to their names and were sworn.

A quorum being present, the Senate was announced to be ready for business, namely, the election of a president pro tem. in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Boozer. (It is said that he is detained by illness.)

Mr. B. F. Whittemore nominated Major D.

T. Corbin and that Senator was elected viva voce. He expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon one who was comparatively a stranger, and called attention to the importance of the work before the body—said he hoped they would faithfully and diligently apply themselves to its performance.

Mr. Rose, of York, commenced to read a protest against the admission of the Senators from Anderson, Marion and Lancaster. J. J. Wright, (colored,) objected on the ground that the persons referred to had not yet presented themselves. The name of Mr. J. H. Reed, from Anderson, being called, he responded, whereupon the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of his admission under Order No. 124. As he was about to be sworn, J. J. Wright deeired to know the difference, if any, between the credentials of senators from Anderson, Marion and Lancaster. The secretary read the order, and Wright then moved that derson, Marion and Laucaster. The secretary read the order, and Wright then moved that the senator be admitted, B. F. Randolph moved that the member from Marion also be admitted. He said he thought the Sen-

cations against his colleague and himself, and said he was prepared to meet them at any time. Mr. Moses said he would furnish the be admitted. He said he thought the Sen-ate was bound to respect the order of Gen-eral Canby until the Fourteenth Article or Constitutional Amendment had been passed, because until then we were under military rule. The chair said the question was whether General Canby's order was sufficient prima facie evidence for the admission of these senasaid he was prepared to meet them at any time. Mr. Moses said he would furnish the charges hereafter. The two members then stood aside while their colleagues were being sworn. [It is understood that other seats will be contested when claimed.]

The preliminary business being finished, W. McKinlay moved that they proceed to the election of a permanent speaker, and it being agreed to, he nominated Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., Mr. Cue of Beaufort nominated Mr. J. H. Jencks. R. H. Cain suggested that they had better

get regular credentials.
\* Mr. C. P. Leslie said no—the certificate of Mr. C. P. Lesie said no—the certificate of General Canby was credential enough. Mr. B. F. Whittemore hoped the senators would be sworn in and allowed to keep their seats until something turned up which required Jencks. W. J. Whipper (colored), said: I rise to make still another nomination and to preface something turned up which required it with some remarks. Personally, I have nothing to say against Col. F. J. Moses. again undertook to read his protest admission of Mr. J. H. Reed, of tion. He is already the Adjutant and Inspector Mr. Rose again undertook to read his protest

Anderson, and asked indulgence until to-mor-row to submit proofs.

A senator inquired whether General Canby
had a right to issue an order of the kind on the

ready to support a white man for the office. I know that these remarks will be reiterated a thousand times within the next twenty-four thours, but necessity drives me into the posi-tion, and I do not shrink from it. I say, then, boldly, that the course pursued by this party has been a hostile one, and it has been carried and Andersen were sworn.

A motion being made that the Senate proceed to the election of a permanent Secretary,
Mr. Jos. Woodruff, of the Charleston Courier,
and Mr. L. Boozer, of Lexington, were nominated. The former was elected.

On motion of Mr. Leshe, he was permitted to appoint an assistant secretary. boldly, that the course pursued by this party has been a hostile one, and it has been carried to an extent that can no longer be endured by the colored people who hold the votes of the State. You may say this is a dangerous issue. If it be so, upon the white members of this body rest the consequences, whatever they may be. From the first organization of the party it has been their aim—and by the assistance of a few dupes they have succeeded beautifully—to obtain every position in the gift of the people. They have gobbled up everything. In the Convention at Charleston it was urged that the colored man should be held back, or it would injure the party. In the Convention that nominated Congressmen he was held back. Upon the State ticket we also yielded, and to-day we are expected to yield again, that a white man may ride on our backs into the power which he would deny to us. What was conceded to the white man as a favor seems now to be regarded as a right. But I say here emphatically that if it has been expedient heretofore to elect a white man, the time has come when it is expedient to elect a black man. There is not a person on this floor who is not entitled for his position to the votes of my race, and yet you have persented to the wall. We have had to appoint an assistant secretary.

On motion of J. J. Wright, a committee of nine was appointed to consider nominations for other offices.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Whittemore, the reporters were admitted to the floor and tables provided for their accommodation.

A recess of thirty minutes was taken to allow the Committee on Nominations to report, which they did as follows:

For Chaplain, Rev. E. J. Adams (colored), of Charleston; Reading Clerk, T. M. Corbett, of Sunter; Doorkeeper, Adam Thomas (colored), of Columbia; Assistant Doorkeeper, Matt Brooks, of Marion. The report was adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed C. P. Leslie, J. K. Jillson and R. H. Cain to communicate to the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Whittemore offered the following: Whereas, it is customary for the outgoing Executive of the State to communicate to the Legislirure a statement of the condition of public affairs and of the public institutions. Be it Resolved, That His Excellency James' L. Orr, Provisional Governor, be invited to send to this body any communication bearing upon the welfers of more properties of the State. Adto appoint an assistant secretary.

On motion of J. J. Wright, a committee of to the votes of my race, and yet you have persistently shoved us to the wall. We have had enough of this one-sided policy, and I now propose to change it by the nomination of R. B. Elliott as the Speaker of the House of Re-

B. Emott as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. C. DeLarge (colored), said he regretted that the question with regard to color had been raised, or an attempt made to appeal to the baser passions. For one he desired to see no such distinction made in the party. The character of the man was more important than the texture of his skin. He hoped that the remarks of the member from Beaufort would produce no impression on the minds of the Legislature; but as for their influence outside he knew full well they would be circulated broadcast to the detriment of the party. In a former convention a resolution had been introduced with reference to the elevation of as the advancement of the public interest and the good of the people.

On motion of R. C. DeLarge, T. K. Sasportas (colored) and General Carlos Stolibrand were appointed temporary secretaries.

Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., said that before the business of the House proceeded further in inaugurating a new system of government for South Carolina, it was proper that the Divine blessing should be invoked. He therefore moved that Rev. E. J. Adams be called upon for prayer. roduced with reference to the elevation of a colored man to the Vice-Presidency; that reso-ution added a hundred thousand votes against he Republican cause in Ohio, and this would to the same in the next election. He appealed

do the same in the next election. He appealed to the manhood of colored men—to their self-respect—to vote down the nominee of the gentleman from Beaufort, and show to the world that they recognized no distinction in the choice of their officers.

W. J. Whipper responded. Said he expected just such a speech to come from one who had been made one of the tools of less competent white men for their own selfish purposes. It was time that one or two colored men occupied important offices, but the majority were rewarded fike the gentleman by being patted upon the shoulder after some oratorical effort and told that he had done very well. He desired to make the issue boldly and to insist that the Republican party shall do something for those to make the issue coldly and to insist that the Republican party shall do something for those who represent the largest proportion of the votes of South-Carolina. He asked it not as a privilege, but demanded it as a right. They had suffered enough from political outrage and did not propose to endure it any longer. It was too late to tell the colored man that he had better not set for any negition because the next. not ask for any position because the party couldn't stand it, they had too great a load to carry. If the Republican party cannot stand the weight of justice due to the plack man, let

it go to pieces.

The House took a recess until five o'clook.

It was moved and carried that a majority of otes be required to elect.

G. W. Wilder nominated for Speaker A. J.

The House then proceeded to voling, with the following result:

order of the C-nstitutional Convention, to administer the cath of office to the temporary chairman of this house." He also gave notice that he had filled the blank in the thirtieth section of the second article referring to the ratification of the Constitution by the people, with the dates "fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth of April, 1868."

Turning to the chair he said: "Are you readt?" "I am, sir." "Do you swear or affirm." "I affirm." The oath of office was then administered: "Tdo solemnly affirm that I am duly qualified according to the Constitution of the United States and of this State to exercise the duties of the office to which I have been elected, and that I will discharge to the best of my abilities the duties thereof; that I recognize the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over the Constitution and laws of any State; and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United States over the Constitution and laws of any State; and that I will support, pro-

as ratified by the people on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of April, 1868. SO HELP ME GOD." Dr. Mackey then declared the President pro the leader of a legislative assembly.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Senate and inform them that the House was

tem. to be formally inaugurated and sworn.

Mr. Moses moved that the cath be now administered to the members as they came forward in response to the roll call.

Mr. Stollbrand suggested that the members be sworn by Districts.

W. McKimlay (colored) inquired as to the propriety of interrogating every member as to whether he is excluded by the Constitutional Amendment, or disabled thereby, and moved that it be done.

R. C. DeLarge moved, as an amendment. ready to proceed with business.

Mr. Tomlinson offered the following: Resolved, That his Excellency Provisional Governor Orrobe invited to forward to this House any information he may possess relative to the condition of the State.

The chair stated that it was not usual to adopt such resolutions until the House was thoroughly organized.

thoroughly organized.

Mr. Tomlinson sugge: fed it would not then that it be done.

R. C. DeLarge moved, as an amendment, that no person be allowed to take the oath of office who may be disfranchised when the 14th Article becomes a part of the Constitution.

W. J. Whipper said he could not see the nebe proper to receive a message from his Excellency except as a private gentleman.

W. McKinlay desired to know if he was not

already out of the executive office by reason of the order of General Canby? R. C. DeDarge moved that the word "late" be inserted before "provisional." The amendment was agreed to and the resolution dopted.
A committee of one from each district was

W. J. Whipper said he could not see the necessity for this motion. They were now acting
under certain orders, and were not yet a Legislature. There was in fact no Constitutional
Amendment. If, however, a man qualified improperly he was amenable to the laws, and he
did not believe any gentleman on the floor
would take the oath fulsely.

After debate, a member from Sumter moved
to law the sphice on the table. appointed to nominate the remaining officers necessary to perfect the permanent organiza-tion, and the House then adjourned.

Mr. Moses objected—subject was too impor-tant, &c. Disagreed to. Speaking of the under current on Saturday last, a New York dispatch says : "The anti-[The real object of the movement with ref-Pendleton men wanted the Territories to be or erence to test votes at this early stage, is althe committee to select permanent officers, and leged to be the rejection of as many Conserthe Pendleton men insisted that this belonged vatives as possible, with a view to the defeat to the States exclusively. The Convention W. J. Whipper again urged that the Legislature had no right to reject any man who held the certificate of General Canby. They were simply here as individuals, and had not even hear carained adopted the latter course. The discussion was a lengthy one, but, though earnest, there was no bad feeling. Ohio led one wing and New York the other. The Pendleton forces had the been organized.

A. J. Ransier contended that the Constitunumbers, but were deficient in leadership and tion of the State provides that no person could hold office who is disqualified by the Constitu-tion of the United States until the disqualifiorganization. New York showed all her wonted skill. Among the Southerners there were many eloquent men and skilful parliamentacation is removed. Being still in a provisional condition they were still subject to the will of Congress, and it was not proper even for one holding a certificate to take a test oath covered rians, but they sat as quietly in their seats as if they had never opened their mouths in their lives in public. They voted, nevertheless, and even prospectively by the 14th article.

The resolution of Wm. McKinlay was then agreed to, DeLarge having withdrawn his take the position that they will vote on all questions as they arise, avoiding anything resembling display." The roll was now called, and the members

The roll was now called, and the members responding by districts, arrayed themselves respectively in front of the desk.

When the Abbeville delegation appeared, the chair inadvertently administered the cath without putting the question as to the disqualification of individuals under the Constitutional Amendment, and appealed to the House to allow him to put the interrogatory.

W. J. Whipper said—I object. The vote has been taken. If these members have parjured themselves, they have no right to tell of it.

The several delegations were then sworn in their alphabatical order. W. J. Mixon, of Barnwell, announced that he could not take the onth. The call for Anderson was reserved un-The asphalte pavements in Paris are soft and sticky this month. With a walking stick you can make a deep hole. "One of those little ladies" was walking over the Boulevards, when the pavements were in this state, in a most ravishing costume, with little boots whose heels were as high as an instep and as pointed as an epigram should be. She literally stuck on the pavement, which gave way under her and held her as in a vice. She tried to put her best foot foremost-first her left, then her right well, announced that he could not take the onth. The call for Anderson was reserved until the last, and when made, Messrs. John B. Moore and John Wilson appeared, and said they were not disqualified. Mr. Moses, however, said he had a disagreeable duty to perform in presenting the protest of N. J. Newell and J. R. Cochran, against the admission of the gentlemen; and gave notice that he would present the proposition evidence hereafter if the -but could not move, and, finally, was cut out with conteau de chasse by an enterprising gamin who was passing by.

Rochefort relates in his Lanterne a coffeehouse conversation: Guest\_"Waiter, hand me La France." Waiter-"You shall have it, sir, as soon as the gentleman yonder has read it. I will bring you La France as soon as it is free." Guest-"As soon as France is free? Good heavens! then I shall have to wait a long

FERRATED ELIXIN OF BABE.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyro-phosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorous and calisaya, without covering from fever, or other sickness, it can not be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hege-man & Co., New York, and sold by all respect-able druggists in the United States.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ORR.

en of the Senate and House of Representatives While no legal official relation exists between the present Executive and the General Assembly, I avail myself of the opportunity to communicate, to your respective bodies the information and statistics which have come to my knowledge during my administration, pertaining to the material and educational interests of South Carolius. The reports here with transmitted to you from the various executive. with transmitted to you from the various executive officers, and others connected with the public inst

payable in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1886... 945 471 21
Of the endorsements upon the Greenville and
Columbia Railroad bonds, \$700,000 is unler authority of the act of 1861, and \$203,848 89 is under the
authority of the act of 1806. passed for the purpose
of enabling the company to pay the interest past due
and to fall due prior to the 1st of January, 1883, up
on coupons and upon the mortgage and guaranteed
bonds. This guarantee is upon certificates of indebtedness. The sum of \$41,622 88 is upon the
outstanding debt of the company, upon which there
is no lien—the guarantee having been made where
the holders of demands upon the company surrendered three dollars of demand for one dollar of
bonds.

October, 1867, was..... Making a total of.....is includes Bills Receivable \$222,00

This includes Bills Receivable \$222,000, which had been signed, clipped and carried to cash, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 1865, authorizing their issue. The expenditures during the same period were. \$474.453.37 Leaving on the 1st of October, 1867, a cash balance in the Treasury of . . . . 191,039.63 The report of the Treasury made to this Department and berewith transmitted, shows the operations of the Treasury from the 1st day of October, 1867, to the 1st day of May. 1868. From this statement it will be perceived that on the 1st day of October, the balance of cash on hand was. \$191,029.69 The total reseipts of the Treasury from all sources since that time has been. \$303,387.73 Which, added to the cash on hand, made the available means of the Treasury. 494,427.42

The total expenditure during the same

TAXES AND TAXATION.

No duty is ever devolved upon the legislator in clying such delicate and ramified interests as tha volving such delicate and ramified interests as that which looks to the creation of a just and equitable system of taxation. It is an accepted truth in political economy, that in levying taxes upon a community, it should be done in a manner which will enable them to pay the same with the greitest facility, and without unnesessary oppression. The sudden change in the system of labor which has prevailed in South Caroline, for so, reason warms, the destruction of more without unnessessary oppression. The sudden change in the system of labor which has prevailed in South Carolina for so many years; the destruction of more than one half of the estimated wealth of the State by the abolitin of elavery; the devastation of cities, towns, villages, farms and homesteads, by the ravges of war, and by invading and retreating armies; the disastrous drought which existed throughout the State in 1866, cutting off almost entirely the cotton and greatly reducing the provision crop, thereby rendering it necessary to purchase large supplies from abr ad for the subsistence of the population; the great reduction, in many sections of the State of the cotton crop of 1807 by the spollation of the State of the cotton crop of 1807 by the spollation of the caterigillar and boil worm; and the pressure of debts contracted anterior to the war, when the basis of wealth and credit was so essentially different from that which exists at the present time, admonish us that the people of south Carolina are unable to bear a burden of taxation which, prior to the accumulation of these misfortunes, would have been deemed moderate and inconsiderable. Whether, therefore, you look to the contentment of the population, or the material prosperity of the State, it is the dictate of wisdom that you should exercise the most rigid economy, and reduce expenses by curtailing salaries and dispensing with all approprictions not absolutely necessary to the administration of the State government.

The taxa ion of the present and preceding year has

been a subject matter of great complaint. The large number of tracts of land, as well as other property, levied upon by sheriffs in the various districts, for non-payment of laxes, unmistakably evinces the ex-treme difficulty encountered by clizens in raising money to meet this decand of the State. Whenever taxition becomes thus oppressive upon a population, tends first to demoralization, to dishonesty, to the making of false returns; and secondly, it is calculated to drive from the State a valuable portion of the community, to seek other localities where the remu-

neration of their labor and capital is not paralyzed by such heavy burdens.

The expenses of the Convention, and of the present in consequence of the labor interest which the State owns in this corporation.

neration of their labor and capital is not paralyzed by such heavy burdens.

The expenses of the Convention, and of the present session of your Legislature—whose labors cannot, in justice to the various changes proposed in the new Constitution, be terminated short of four months—will, of themselves, add to the expenses of the State not less than \$250,000. The judiciary system, which you are required, under the Constitution, to put into operation, will prove much more expensive than that which now exists, and add to these burdens.

To illustrate: The expenses of grand jurors for the City of Charleston, and for the county, assuming that they are occupied but three days at each term. will be \$13,824. For petit jurors for the Court of Sessions, three terms for city and county, assuming an average of five days per term, \$51,840. For petit jurors for Courts of Common Pleas, city and county two terms, five days per term, \$34,560; making a tota-expenditure for jurors alone, under the new Constitution, of \$99,224.

The whole expense for jurogs and constables for the year ending lest Cetober, 1867 and this includes them for the District Courts), amounted to only \$42,202 88; showing a necessary increase of expense for this service alone of \$56,931 12.

This evil may be obviated to some extent by modifying the law so as to provide for panels not exceeding eighteen in number for grand jur. rs, and twenty-four petit jurors, with authority to supply the deficiency at the term of the court, should there bearn, by drawing to less inan \$75,000; for salaries, according to estimates, \$80,000; for continuing the construction of the Pentientiary and for guarding and subsisting convicts, not less inan \$75,000; for contingent fund of the Executive Dapartment, \$20,000; for the Lunation of \$476,224; to which add for expenses of the Legislature, \$160,000; for deficit the present year, under General Canby's an order, ending october 1, 1868, \$100,000; and \$331,414 59—being the interest on the State debt due let October, 1868—and the amount

To redeem the bills receivable, which may be outstanding on the 1st day of October next, to pay the interest upon the State debt which may be due at that time, and to furnish sufficient funds to carry on the operations of the State Government until the taxes may be collected in the spring of 1869, I recommend that \$1,000,000 be borrowed by the State upon bonds, provided the bonds can be disposed of at no greater discount than twenty per cent.

It is now believed by the financial officers of the State in which omiging I concur. that the tax order

State, in which opinion I concur, that the tax order of General Canby, together with the tax levied by the Convention, will not realize to the treasury more than \$375,000. There is one striking and even alarm-

property, it would necessarily lead to much dissatis-faction and dis outent among the class thus taxed— very many of whom are not only prohibited from fill-ing any official position in the state, but are actu-

pressly prohibits the payment of any debt "con-tracted in behalf of the late rebellion." In the pres-ent instance, it is impossible to distinguish what bills were issued prior to and since the beginning of It is true, that the capital was originally fur nished by the State, but the bank was an incored institution, liable to sue and be sued, and the holders can enforce the same remedies against it and make its assets liable as against any other bank. The obligation of the State to receive bank bills in the payment of taxes, is qualified by the provision that the banks must be specie paying institutions, and no such obligation exists unless the notes are redeemed

such obligation exists unless the notes are recented in specie.

A bill has already been filed in the Court of Chancery for Charleston District, by Dabney, Morgan & Co., billholders, against the Prec' t and Directors of the Bank of the State of Sou... Carolina. The Attorney-General called my attention to the fact and desired to know whether it was my purpose to have an answer filed in behalf of the State. Entertaining the opinions already expressed, that there is no lisan answer field in behalf of the State. Entertaining the opinions already expressed, that there is no liability on the part of the State, I instructed the Attorney General that it was my determination to take no notice whatever of the proceedings. If the General Assembly should arrive at a different conclusion, they can adopt such a course as will ensure the representation of the State by counsel upon the trial of the cause.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COM-THE GREE-VILLE AND COLUMEIA RAILROAD COM-PANT.

This Con-pany issued its bonds in \$62, 1853 and 1854, to the amount of \$890,000, and secured pay-ment of the same by first mortgage upon the road. In 1861, when the debt was about falling due, the General Assembly suthorized the Comptroller-General to endorse the guarantee of the State upon the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$900,000, thereby pledging the faith and funds of the State for the roarset of the principal and interest of said

bonds of the Cempany to the amount of \$900,000, thereby pledging the faith and funds of the State for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds—\$800,000—to redeem and cancel the mortgage bonds, and the remaining \$100,000 to liquidate the then floating debt of the Company. In conformity to this act the first mortgage bonds were all redeemed except \$326,000.

EiThe act provided that these original mortgage bonds, when taken up and deposited with the President of the Bank of the State, should stand as security to the State and give the State a lien under the first mortgage until all the bonds now secured by mortgage should be retired. These mortgage bonds were deposited from time to time as they were exchanged with the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The act further provides, that when the whole of the mortgage bonds shall have been redeemed by the guaranteed bonds, the whole estate, prop-rry and fur ds of the Company within the State, which they shall then have, or afterwards acquire, shall stand pledged and mortgaged to the State without any further act or deed on the part of the Company, for the faithful and punctual payment of those guaranteed bonds, in preference to any other de t which the Company may owe.

The parties holding the cutstanding \$325,000 of

the donds, in preference to any other de t which the Company may owe.

The parties holding the cutstanding \$320,000 of original mortgage bonds, have neelected or refused to surrender them, and taken in their stead the guaranteed bonds aforesaid. Some of these bond-nolders, representing about \$50,000, a year ago filed a bill in the courts to foreclose the mortgage and force the road to a sale. This was registed by the Company and by counsel representing the State, subsequently a bill was filed by those holding the guarant ed bonds, vary properly mat baining that when surrendered by them the bonds were simply retired and not, redeemed or paid until the conditions of the act were rubified; and claiming that they should be permitted to come in and share equally with the original bondholders in the proceeds of the sale; and unther, that the reservation by the State of the original lien for the benefit of the

State should be declared to inure to their beneft, which would seem to be honest and proper.

Labsequently, another bill was flied by a class of creditors who represented the second guarantee upon the road. With the view of having all parties in interest properly before the court, the Attorney-General was instructed to file an information in the nature of "a cross bill and bill for injunction and realiet," in which bill all suits and creditors were enjoined from proceeding further against the Company, and required to come in as partics dereadant to the bill filed by the Attorney-General. It is insisted in this bill that the State, or the parties helding the guaranteed bonds of the State, shall be permitted to in this bill that the State, or the parties of ding the guaranteed bonds of the State, shall be permitted to share equally in the proceeds resulting from the sale of the road and its entire crate, if it should be sold; and there is little reason to doubt that such will be the decision, since it is so manifestly just. Any other decision would operate as a fraud upon the State and the guaranteed bondholders.

These cases have not been brought to a final hearing, and it is not known whether the court, at the income whether the court is the court of the co

representing less than one-teach of the bondholders, representing less than one-teach of the general in-terest of that class, will permit them summarily to foreclose the mortgage and bring the road to sale;

three for ore..... Which makes an aggregate of ..... \$1 379,431 27

If an arrangement could be made by which the remaining \$325,000 of original mortgage bonds could be redeemed and cancelled, there would be no pressure of creditors which would interfere with the option of creditors which would interfere with the options of the ways areas.

road should be brought to sale at a time when the financial embarrassments surrounding individuals and corporations are so wide-spread. If a decree should be made for its sale, it is not improbable that this large interest of the State would be emtrely lost, and that the people, by future taxation, will have to make good the whole amount of the guarantees upon the bonded debt, to wit: 1945,029 87.

I therefore recommend that provision be made for the satisfaction of the original mortgage bonds upon some basis fair and just alike to the State, the company and the creditors; or, if that cannot be done that such action may be taken as will, to some extent, at least accure the large interest of the State in this corporation, in the event of its being ordered to be sold. I have telt it to be my especial duty to postpone and defeat the foreclosure of the mortgage, at least until the subject could be brought to the at-

be sold. I have fast it to be my especial tudy to pear pone and defeat the foreclosure of the mortgage, at least until the subject could be brought to the at-tention of the General Assembly, and ample time be given your body to make such provision to guard the thate against ruinous loss, as in your discretion may be judicious.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILBOAD.

I commend, with great, earnessness, to your invorable consideration the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. This national highway, intended to donect the great West with the sea, was commenced in South Carolina long before the inception of any of the enterprises in the North and East looking to the same end, and more than thirty years ago emisted the active energies of the brightest intellects of the State. The financial crash of 1837, however, suspended this great work after it had reached the City of Columbia: but. In 1872 or 1853, it was again re-

penned this great work in 1862 or 1853, it was again revived, a new line of survey was adopted and the work was carried on with redoubled activity. The war alone prevented its completion.

The interest of the State, financially and compared to the state of the stat

nue to pay even the interest upon the first more bonds. The bondholders have net yet instituted proceedings to foreclose the mortgage, and it wit a most unwise financial policy for the State to it to be done and the road to be said out from a which constitute the only existing lien upon the company. The Legislature authorized the company to issue bonds under their first mortgage to the amout to one million of,dollars; but the company, exercising a prudent precaution, suspended the work about the commencement of the war, when they had issued, as already stated, only \$230,000. It is highly important that these bonds hould be promptly renewed, by substituting bon's guaranteed by the state for the principal and interest, and that steps be taken to resume the work at the earliest practications.

be taken to resume the work at the earnest practicable day, looking to its completion.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

I transmit you herewith the "eport of Major T. B. Lee, Engineer, Architect at Superimendent of the Peniteritary, covering the operations and progress of the work up to .e let of January, 1868. Also, a supplemental report of the operations of the Peniteritary from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, 1863. Also, the report of the commission appointed by Major-General Camby to investigate certain charges of harshness and crutely towards convicts made against the Superintendent; embracing the minutes of the commission, the evidence taken, the opinion of the board, and according documents. Trom the report of Major Lee, it will be observed that, although by the act of September, 1826, authority was given the Governor to appoint three commissioners, to select a site for the Penitentiary, and an appropriation of \$20,000 was made for the erection of temporary cells, there was little or no progress made with the work until January, 1867. Since that time, the work has been pushed forward with remarkable energy and economy, and the construction, as far as it has been extended, will show a larger amount of labor performed than was ever before done in South Carolina for the same amount of sub'le money.

Unon examining the original report, it will be seen

fore done in South Carolina for the same amount of public money.

Upon examining the original report, it will be seen that the value of the work and material on hand up to the 1st of January, 1:68, was \$72,171 79, the cost of which to the State, including the expense of subsisting and clothing the convicts, paying officers and guards, and sub-isting the guards, was only \$72,-139 81. The supplemental report shows that the value of work done and material on hand from the 1st of January to the 20th of April, 1868, was \$28,-219 47, from which amount is to be deducted the sum of \$4450, te ng the worth of material on hand on the 1st of January; and the aggregate of expenditure for the same time was \$23,004 76, showing a bal-nee of expenditure in excess of receipts of only \$1,285 20.

This result shows that the convict has not only sustained himself by his labor, but has placed the State in possession of a building and material nearly equal in value to the entire expenditore required both fir the construction of the Penitentiary and the maintenance of the convicts.

The Superintendent's report also exhibits the gratificant set with the construction of the convicts.

fring fact that the cost of supporting a convict, in-cluding clothing, diet, guard and medical attention, since the 1st day of January last, has been only thirr-four conta each per day; and that the average ost, including the above items, from the date the day.

The rapid progress which has been made in teach-

The rapid progress which has been made in teaching various mechanical employments necessary to the construction of the building in all of its parts, as well as for the shoeing and clothing of the convicts, inseemabled the Superintendent to dispense with all hired labor, with the exception of toremen of some two or three of the most important departments, such as quarrying and laying stone in the wall.

The entire report will show that this most important State institution has been satisfactorily administered in all of its affairs, and promises, if the same good management is continued, to yield from the labor of convicts, when completed, a hardsome annual revenue to the Treasury of the State. The ability and fidelity of the officer in charge of the work furnish every guarantee that it will be energetically pressed and speedily completed, and with an econo-

ore been strangers in the erection of public works, he great advantage of establishing a pententiary is erection of the prison. These prisoners, but for the penitentiary, would have been lodged in juil, at an

Concluded on Frourth Page. 1